

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1806.

[No. 1757.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,
To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,

Capt. Hewes;

Burthen about 850 barrels, is
nearly a new vessel, sails well,
and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few
days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4.

Just Received.

By the schooner Betsey, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 bbls. flour.

E. J.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase.

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead canni-
sters, and by the pound—

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

Nov. 1.

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will
find employment by applying to the subscriber
in Alexandria.

E. JANNEY.

Sept. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 lbs. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

which, wholesale and retail, of the substance
next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie,
lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, e-
legance, &c. Masters of vessels and
other gentlemen going to the West Indies,
Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an
apartment and a great allowance to those who
purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the
suspenders ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on
the suspenders, to prevent improper straining
and thereby destroying the ease designed in the
construction of the article.

July 8. RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of SLATES, of an
excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship

Enterprise,

CAPTAIN COLCORD;

Sails fast, about twenty-six

hundred barrels burthen—will

take freight on moderate terms.

Advances made on consignment to Messrs.
Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3.

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 weight excellent BUTTER,
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5.

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse,
from Liverpool, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.

6 do. Blue and mixed PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the
manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold
on liberal terms.

November 5.

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,

A few quarter casks PORT WINE,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by

James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by
the subscriber,

A confignment of SEGARS, of
the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVO.

October 23.

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail
Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks
English, French and German. A line, ad-
dressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be
duly attended to.

November 3.

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprise, Capt. Colcord, from Li-
verpool, laying at Merchants wharf,

AND FOR SALE,

A CARGO OF SALT,

Consisting of

500 sacks Liverpool stored,

5000 bushels do. coarse.

For terms apply to

William Hodgson.

November 3.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

William Hodgson.

October 20.

James Patton.

October 20.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof

20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.

10 do. N. Eng. do.

10 pipes Holland gin

4 do. American do. of superior qual.

2 do. L. P. Madala wine } of excellent

2 do. L. M. do. do. qual. war-

4 quarter casks do. do. } rented pure.

3 do. Marsala wine

20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec-

30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.

10 boxes mould candles

25 do. English white soap—very dry

2 chests byson-skin tea

200 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

48 bds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage

Barrels of Clover and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by

Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10.

The Subscriber

Inform his friends, and the public in general,
that he has now open, and for sale in the
house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Caze-
noe, on Fairfax, between King and Prince
Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—

CONSISTING OF—

Superfine, } Cloths.

Fine, and Forrest } Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,

Mancheste, Plain and Kersoys,

Hathicks and Napt Cottons,

Napt Fries and Flushings,

Blue and grey Coatings,

Ladies superfine Coatings,

A handsome choice of Flannels,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Scarlet Cardinals,

Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,

Printed Counterpanes,

Irish Linens and Boblasses,

Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,

Brown and white Platillas,

White and

The body of cavalry who were encamped on the heights of Meudon, above the infantry camp, are departed within these few days. The dragoons on foot quitted Meudon on Wednesday at 5 in the evening carrying with them their baggage and camp equipage; they marched to Versailles, where they are to be remounted. The rest of the troops who remained behind in the camp, have had their arms inspected, and hourly expected to receive orders for their departure.

Europe now every moment exhibits a spectacle more and more strange to the attention of observers. On whatever side we turn our eyes we find contradictions to explain and problems to resolve.

England still testifies a desire of making peace, and her writers never cease preaching the prosecution of the war; she prepares distant military expeditions, at the very time that she keeps a negotiator of the first distinction at Paris.

Russia has just refused the peace she demanded; and is condemned to inaction as long as she is bereft of a field of battle whereon to seize again the advantages and the military renown she has lost.

Prussia is at war only with Sweden, but their warfare has more the appearance of a squabble among the citizens, than a contest between kings. And, however, she is augmenting her armies, and making such preparations as would make one think she proposes nothing less than to attack the first power of Europe.

While these three potestates are separately discussing their interests with France they seem to be combining a common alliance. But they are among themselves in a false, uncertain and wavering position, before an enemy whose policy is fixed, and whose force depends upon himself alone.

We should be less astonished to behold Russia and England concerting means of attack against an enemy whom they should equally have to engage. But can the cause, the interests, and the principles of Prussia, ever agree with those of Russia? The past proves the contrary, and the future will no doubt confirm the experience of the past.

past. Is Prussia in a more favorable position with regard to those with whom she wishes to unite to-day, and against the enemy whom she should dare to confront? Does she really mean to turn her arms against the power who has supported her for these fifteen years past against the hatred, envy and indignation of all the states of Europe? Does she again intend to deceive allies by clandestine engagements, which she means to break at a favorable moment? Or is she in her turn falling into a snare which they are laying for her to be revenged on her past conduct? Public opinion has only the alternative of this double sentiment until time removes the veil which yet conceals truth.

In sound policy, the resolution for Prussia to be the focus and the advanced post of a continental war, seems as dangerous as it is tardy. She set out in the war of the revolution by a defection, which from that moment betrayed her system. As long as Austria and France kept an equilibrium, and she quietly reaped the fruit of her crooked, avaricious and fluctuating policy; but Austria once conquered, Prussia necessarily lost the importance of a mediatrix, whom they equally managed perhaps at the same time that they both equally despised her. In these principles she bore no power a sincere friendship; and none will doubt but that she would have again pursued the same system, had the same circumstances again presented themselves. This should serve as a compass in the negotiations which any power may embark in with her.

The Prussian cabinet, although fortunate in its speculations, has made and still makes less dupes than it thinks. France has paid for its neutrality in such a manner as to show it was sincere: but she thought this complaisance more conformable to her interests and better calculated to restore the general peace of Europe.—She did like that Lacedemonian general, who seeing a corps of young men disposed to deliver up a post to the enemy, contented himself with assigning them another, where he took care to have them watched. What other cabinet could Prussia deceive; is it that of St. James's, when, instead of sharing the dangers as she shared the project of the last war, she stole into the field of battle in safety, and left the field of battle in safety?

of slaughter after the battle, to carry off the fruits of the victory and to share the spoils of the vanquished? She still keeps Hanover, and yet she would meditate an alliance with England? Her ports are still

blockaded by the Swedes; and yet she would call them to her succor! She would invoke the support of the emperor Alexander, who she is just after abandoning in the dangers she had promised to share! It is difficult sincerely to accord those who have so often deceived and have such cruel reproaches to make each other. The sores are still bleeding. Accordingly the most moderate English writers can place no faith in this monstrous alliance. The succors of Prussia appears to them like a wooden horse, they tremble to receive her benefits. Thus notwithstanding the positive assertions even of the Berlin papers, we cannot yet believe the sudden change

wrought in Prussia because every thing points out to her the obligation of attaching herself more closely than ever to France. With the friendship of this power, she might cover the wrongs she had

done the others; with her succor she was to preserve advantages obtained, without drawing her sword. By taking another road, by disregarding to such a degree her position and her interests, she would expose her existence and the remains of her glory. Her inevitable fall in an unequal contest, might afford favorable compensations at the re-establishment of general tranquillity, might satisfy the resentment of the betrayed powers, leave a great example, and shew that there are policy, as in morality, truths and duties which Divine Providence sooner or later punished.

Accounts have been received in London of a most terrible accident having happened at Malta. On the 18th of July (some of the letters say on the 15th) a magazine containing nearly 400 barrels of gunpowder and a number of shells, grenades and other combustibles, blew up and caused incredible mischief. Upwards of 1400 inhabitants are reported to have been killed or dreadfully mangled, a number of houses were destroyed, and some damage done to the ships in the harbor. The following is a copy of one of the letters that have been received.—[*Mercantile Advertiser*,

(PRIVATE LETTER.)

"Malta, July 18.

"I now come to relate to you an event of the most melancholy description, and almost unparalleled in regard to the dreadful and miserable consequences. It happened this morning. A magazine took fire, and blew up with an explosion scarcely ever known to be equalled; by it 370 barrels of gunpowder, and above 1600 shells and grenades were blown up. Such an immense quantity as 80,000 lbs. of gunpowder must occasion the most dreadful havoc and destruction. The houses adjacent in every direction were blown immediately into ruins—and how shocking it was to the inhabitants you may easily conceive, as there was no chance of escaping. The buildings are all of stone, of an immense thickness. It is calculated that one thousand persons have either perished or are dreadfully maimed. The principal sufferers are the Maltese, who chiefly live near the place. One man has lost his wife and six children—others nearly the same; and whole families are buried together.—Those who escaped momentary death perhaps are shockingly disfigured and maimed, and crawling about in a miserable condition. Fourteen artillerymen, who were in the magazine, were of course blown to atoms. The band of a regiment (the 39th) were just playing "God save the king" near the place—two men were killed on the spot—the whole remainder were much wounded. The guards on duty were killed. The magazine is situated on the side of the water opposite to the city of Valletta; it is called Bormola. Stones were thrown over to us, some to the distance of two miles. It was situated close to the water side, and the bed of the sea was so shook by it, that it rose up and overflowed the banks. Two vessels (small ones) were sunk. Immense stones were thrown up, which fell into the water; others on the ships and rigging; one I saw which fell on a vessel just arrived, weighed an hundred weight. The guard ship, the Madras man of war, is moored some distance from the disastrous place; but a stone fell on the quarter deck, and broke the thigh of the gunner, who had lately arrived. A Mr. Woodhouse here, who, with his brother, has a great wine making concern in Sicily, has lost 250 pipes of it, worth nearly 7000 pounds. They were at some distance from the place; but the shock was so great that the casks burst.

"In short, it is a scene of misery which no language can describe. The churches are filled with the dead. A friend of mine, just come from the ruins, says, that he was walking over them, when he lighted

on the head of a woman. Her whole body was crushed flat; and although it is only a few hours since the general calamity took place, her body, owing to the intense heat, was entirely putrefied. Nothing farther has yet been ascertained.

"It is supposed, however, that the men were employed in cutting away the fuses from the shells, or doing something like that, when by some means a spark arose. The merchants here have begun a subscription of twenty pounds each, for the relief of the poor sufferers. A whole town, I may say, is destroyed.

" The accident happened this morning about a quarter past six o'clock. They say there are now buried in the ruins 1000 barrels of gunpowder that are in danger : but I trust in God it is untrue ; were that to blow up it would bring all Malta in ruins. May the Almighty avert such another disaster !"

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

HAVING glanced over the origin of our political distinctions, and having seen that federalists principally achieved our independence, while they were almost the exclusive framers of our constitution, we may now enquire whether they have thus early renounced their former principles; and whether as has been previously objected to them they are exploding that form of government they so lately established. Who are most likely to innovate upon any system; those who devise and mature it, or those who make war upon its infancy, and raise obstacles in every stage of its progress? Who are most likely to cherish unaffected patriotism; those whose fathers were worn out in the toils of their country, and who inherit their acquisitions, or those who skulked like dastards in the hour of danger, and such as have not yet lost the accents of a foreign land? A little retrospection may teach us. Imposing professions are easily made; but we must learn to reason and know things by analogy.

It has been before remarked, how the anti-federal faction opposed the plan of government our federal fathers so happily adopted, and with what insolent assurance they at length turned about and pretended to be its admirers. This we should keep in mind. Their policy notwithstanding its obvious duplicity, completely lulled the carelessness at that early period; we therefore at this time need the nicest recollection; as it becomes more difficult to appreciate their first essays at intrigue, as they are growing every day less recent. Those who were ambitious without principle, did amongst us as they have done in all free states; they became the worshippers of the people; and a large portion of the people, caught by the guileful devotion, like the innocent air, unsuspecting of the first advances of their seducers, out of gratitude to their kind attentions, set up these demagogues as their idols in return. Let us remember also with what firmness every respectable federalist adhered to his well formed doctrines, neither corrupted by the gold of office, nor allured by the tassel of popularity, surely that man deserves commendation, whose moral constancy like that of Job, remains unshaken through every form of adversity; and the young federalist safely rests his head in lasting honor, who unseduced by the present rewards of postacy, and loving his countrymen too well either to flatter or betray them, retains his integrity in the midst of temptation, and purges every aspiration of fame, which is not sanctioned by virtue.

Since the federalists have had the administration of government taken from them, it is worthy of remark, how sedulously they have contended for its inviolability : not yielding to the pressure of a temporary defeat ; but obstinately combating those agents kept in secret operation to destroy it. Every measure which could be called theirs has been to raise our constitution and laws above the reach of their enemies. Can we say the same of the present recipients of public favor ; or those who now lead the current of popular opinion ? Did they co-operate with the parents of our constitution ? Did they strive to give it permanency when they were in the minority ? Have they refrained from violating it since they have gained the ascendancy in our national councils ? No, fellow citizens, for it is well known to you, that they were generally anti-federalists at the beginning ; and from them our present democratic leaders are literally descended. They were notoriously the enemies of its adoption ; whether they have become sincere converts since, we may determine by looking into their subsequent measures. We will, then, scrutinize their proceedings ; and not credit the sanity of their professions, until they " bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

It is a fact too obvious not to strike us, that with the applauses of our constitution on their tongues, they have been aiming wounds at its vital parts. Can we forget their attack upon that essential, sacred, constitutional provision, the independence of our judiciary? Can we cease to remember with what earnestness federalists called upon them, in the moment of their frantic precipitancy, to pause before it was too late;—to pause and spare the constitution? How tremblingly anxious was every real friend of his country at a conjuncture so momentous! We were suspended between our hopes and fears: knowing, that their political frenzy could do much; yet doubting whether there could be found sufficient audacity, at that early hour, for the execution of a project so nefarious. Such a subject needs not many words:—we were witnesses of its accomplishment. The fanatical spirit of a democratic majority in congress was found equal to the design. Without thought or compunction they deformed one of the fairest features of our constitution. They turned judges from their office, contrary to the express letter of that instrument; and made a precedent, by which to reduce the expounders of our laws, to be the pitiful dependents on an executive smile. We will reflect upon this; and will remember, that several democratic gentlemen, more honest than the rest, acknowledged the measure to be a daring and dangerous innovation upon our government. In the whole progress of this impious transaction, the federalists stood firm on their ancient ground; contending against their own temporary interests for the rights, the privileges, the liberties of the people.

REGULUS.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

SWEDENBURG.

The following anecdote respecting the celebrated Swedenburg is extracted from Thiebaud's original anecdotes of Frederick the Great.

I know not on what occasion it was that conversing one day with the queen, (of Sweden) on the subject of the celebrated visionary Swedenburg, we expressed a desire particularly M. Merian and myself to know what opinion was entertained of him in Sweden. I on my part related what had been told me respecting him by chamberlain d'Hiamon who was still alive, and who had been ambassador from Prussia both to Holland and France. It was, that his brother-in-law, ambassador from Holland to Stockholm, having died suddenly, a shopkeeper demanded of his widow the payment of a bill for some articles of drapery, which she remembered had been paid in her husband's life time: that the widow not being able to find the shopkeeper's receipt, had been advised to consult with Swedenburg, who she was told could converse with the dead whenever he pleased; that she accordingly adopted this advice, though she did so less from credulity than curiosity: and that at the end of a few days Swedenburg informed her that her deceased husband had taken the shopkeeper's receipt for the money on such a day, and at such an hour, as he was reading such an article in Bayle in his cabinet:— that his attention being called immediately afterwards to some other concern, he had put the receipt into the book to mark the place at which he left off, where in fact it was found at the page described.—

but little disposed to believe in such seeming miracles, she had nevertheless been willing to put the power of M. Swedenburg, with whom she was acquainted, to the proof: that she was previously acquainted with the anecdote I had related, and it was one of those that had most excited her astonishment, though she had never taken the pains to ascertain the truth of it: that M. Swedenburg having come one evening to her court, she had taken him aside, and begged him to inform himself of her deceased brother the prince royal of Prussia, what he said to her at the moment of her taking leave of him for the court of Stockholm. She added, that what had said was of a nature to render it impossible that the prince could have repeated it to any one, nor had it ever escaped her own lips: that some days afterwards Swedenburg returned, when she was seated at cards, and requested she would grant him a private audience; to which she replied, he might communicate what he had to say before the company; but that Swedenburg assured her he could not declare his errand in the presence of witnesses; that in consequence of this intimation the queen became agitated, gave her cards to another lady, and requested M. de Schwerin, who was also present when she related the story to us, to accompany her: that they accordingly went together into another apartment, where she posted M. de Schwerin at the door, and advanced towards the furthest extremity of it with Swedenburg.

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GULUS.

AZETTE.

she said to her, " You took, madam, your last leave of the prince of Prussia, your late and august brother, at Charlottenburg, on such a day and at such an hour of the afternoon. As you were passing afterwards through the long gallery, in the castle of Charlottenburg, you met him again. He then took you by the hand, and led you to such a window, where you could not be overheard, and then said to you these words — " The queen did not repeat the words but protested to us they were the very same her brother had pronounced, and that she retained the most perfect recollection of them.

She added, that she had nearly fainted with the shock she experienced, and called on M. de Schwerin to answer for the truth of what she had said, who in his laconick style contented himself with saying, " All you have said, madam, is perfectly true, at least as far as I am concerned." I ought to add, that the queen laid great stress on the truth of her recital, she professed herself at the same time incredulous to Swedenburg's supposed conferences with the dead, " A thousand events," said she, " appear inexplicable and supernatural to us, who know only the immediate consequences of them; and men of quick parts, who are never so well pleased as when they exhibit something wonderful, take advantage of this to gain an extraordinary reputation.—M. Swedenburg was a man of learning, and of some talent in his way, but I cannot imagine by what means he obtained the knowledge of what could have been repeated to no one.—However, I have no faith in his having had a conference with my brother."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, dated St. Thomas, 25th October.

No doubt, ere you receive this, you will have heard of the capture of a number of Baltimore vessels, bound to this port from Hayti, and carried into Tortola. The ship Eutaw, schooners Medusa and Nonsuch, belonging to Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, captured the mouth of this harbor, have been released on compromise. Mr. Kennedy was on board the Eutaw at the time of the capture.—He has given the captors 40,000 dollars to give up the property. The compromise was effected with the advice and approbation of Mr. Lyle, of Tortola, who is agent for the principal part of the insurance companies in the United States. There are some other vessels whose fate has not yet been decided, viz.—Schooners General Eaton, Beauty, Rolla, and Rebecca, all of Baltimore.

The following Philadelphia vessels are here: Brig Grace Ann Green, Savin; Commodore Barry, Medusa; schooners Governor Kenean, Astor, and Ann Eliza, Castigan, also brig Charleston, Parker, Abbott from Europe, dismasted since condemned.

Notwithstanding the vigorous blockade kept by the British squadron, the French privateer Jeanne Acelle, of 14 guns, from Guadalupe, came in here, on the 21st, whilst the frigates Jason and Venus were at anchor off the harbor. She had Danish colors hoisted, until she got under protection of the fort, and then hoisted the French national flag, to the small astonishment of all present."

The Tripartite Weekly Courant, after naming the capture of Buenos Ayres, thus remarks:

Thus has one of the most important possessions of Spain in America surrendered to his majesty's arms— we may say without blushing. The treasure of the crown in specie and other valuable effects, is represented as being immense, and the rewards of our gallant soldiers and sailors will not be confined to the honor of the achievement.

In a political and commercial point of view the importance of this conquest is invaluable. The Rio de la Plata, on the south bank of which Buenos Ayres stands, is navigable for hundreds of leagues for small craft, into the heart of the kingdom of Paraguay, which bounds the river on the north and east, while, on the south & west, it waters the extensive province of Potosi, a country that for health andertility is not exceeded in the world. The capital of this province is Potosi, the richness of whose mines is proverbial. It is distant from Buenos Ayres about 300 leagues but the road is good and level, and mules are to be found on the plains of Buenos Ayres in sufficient numbers to mount the cavalry of Europe. The treasure of Potosi is conveyed on mules backs to Buenos Ayres, in packages fitted for the purpose, and there shipped for Europe; and, on all occasions when the season of the year to pass Cape Horn is unfavorable, the danger of enemies, and the exigencies of the state require the assistance of Peru, whose treasures from Lima are conveyed in the same manner over the Andes, deposited at Potosi, and brought by the king's arrieros, or muleteers, thence to Buenos Ayres;

so that we may consider this port as the key of the treasury of Peru, in like manner as the Havana is the key of that of Mexico.

As Bonaparte has divided and subdivided the continent of Europe into kingdoms and principalities, and created kings and princes at his own contemplation, may we not also be indulged in the sports of fancy by making a few of our own choice, who are royalists by profession. We have an extensive royal family to provide for, and here is an ample field of speculation for a western empire. A revolution in the Spanish and Portuguese European governments appears at hand, and we have every reason to suppose the removal of the royal family of Portugal to St. Salvador, the capital of Brazil, is determined on, hence the expedition of lord St. Vincent and general Simcoe, with a suitable force, has gone to Lisbon. Should this event take place, it is our business to deprive Bonaparte of the dominions of Spain in America, and of the riches that immense country has hitherto furnished to its government. A fair opportunity now offers—we have the road to Peru open to us; Potosi may be considered as already in our possession—Chili is in our rear, and only separated from us by the Cordeliers—A well concerted attack on La Vera Cruz, to put us in possession of Mexico; and on Cartagena, to enter the kingdom of Grenada, would, by one great and combined effort, deliver all South America from the dominion of Spain, and open to Great Britain a source of wealth & commerce hitherto unknown in the annals of the world; let his majesty's ministers look to it; the spirit of the people is with us; they abhor French doctrines & French principles, and now is the time to make a stroke that will change the face of the commercial globe.

The Fortune has brought the first division of the Chinese emigrants, 200 in number, mechanics and artisans, all very orderly industrious people; and we hear it is in intention to give every sort of protection and encouragement to this valuable class of laborers, who, by proper attention and treatment on the part of the inhabitants, will prove a source of riches to the colony, that at present we have not even a suspicion of.

The London Courier contains the following remarks on the capture of Buenos Ayres:

By the ample details contained in the Extraordinary Gazette, our readers will see that the capture of La Plata is an achievement as honorable to the British arms as it is likely to prove beneficial to the British interests and commerce. Our whole force did not amount to more than 1700 men, whilst the enemy had the advantage of being in the midst of their resources of being greatly superior in numbers, of having a larger artillery, of being better acquainted with the country, and of being more strongly posted. Their cavalry exceeded our whole force. General Beresford states it at 2000 strong; sir Home Popham estimates it at nearly 4000; they had also about 2000 infantry. From the length of time our vessels were in the river it is not probable that the enemy were taken by surprise. The Rio de la Plata, or river of Plate, has a town, St. Philip of Monte Video, on the northern or right bank, much nearer the mouth than Buenos Ayres, which is on the south or left bank. It was decided upon a consultation between sir Home Popham and general Beresford, not to stop for the purpose of attacking Monte Video, but to proceed direct to Buenos Ayres.

This was a judicious determination, for Monte Video is a town of infinitely less wealth and importance than the capital, and has not so easy and intimate a communication and connection with the most fertile part of the province. Besides, whilst our arms had been occupied at Monte Video, the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres would have had time either to strengthen their position, or to have removed themselves and their treasure into the interior of the country, whither it might have been unavoidable to have pursued them.

About 27 tons of dollars, 1,086,208, or about 300,000 pounds sterling, are arrived in the Narcissus frigate which brought the dispatches.

We have thus obtained a footing in South America, and in one of her richest and most extensive provinces, so healthy too as to have occasioned the name of Buenos Ayres, or excellent air, to be given to its capital. The first great blow has now been struck at the Spanish power in that vast empire, and whilst we have fixed ourselves in one province, Miranda is, in all probability, spreading the flame of insurrection in another. Long before we knew of this expedition against South America, we had pointed out the immense advantages of

making an attempt upon the Spanish possessions, and before we read sir Home Popham's letter, in which he truly says, that the capture of Buenos Ayres, " exhibits to the commerce of Great Britain peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns," we had said (see the Courier of 25th ult.) that "with the sources of the precious metals in our hands, we could control commerce in peace nearly as much as we do by our navy in time of war. With the monopoly of the trade of the richest, most extensive, and naturally strongest colonies in the world, our commerce and manufactures would rise with a new vigor. From Spanish America we should derive new sources of wealth to counterbalance our new burdens, and the conquest of it would more firmly establish us as a colonial and maritime power, than any other step we could take, or any other event that could happen."

What influence will this important acquisition have upon the question of peace or war? This is a point upon which we feel the deepest anxiety, having heard the language of the ministers, that "they are not likely to be drawn from the path of moderation, even if the course of events should favor their efforts;" language from which it has been inferred that any favorable events during the negotiation will not induce them to advance in their terms. If that be a just inference, we shall think them to the highest degree reprehensible. Bonaparte, a negotiation pending, makes encroachments which enable him to improve and increase his terms; shall we then not take advantage of any amelioration in our situation? The end of war is to make an honorable and advantageous peace. Let us use then every event of the war which has been glorious in the highest degree to us, to obtain a better peace. If the ministers do not avail themselves of a victory growing out of an expedition fitted out by Mr. Pitt, to demand more beneficial terms from Bonaparte, they will not have acted honestly to their country. Bonaparte dreads our getting a foot in Spanish America—he knows what it would be in the hands of a nation so different in character from the Spaniards, so active, vigorous, enterprising, and commercial as the English. We know that any consideration, short of a most important concession on the continent should not induce us to abandon the possession of La Plata, communicating as it does with the rich province of Chili, and opening such new and ample channels to our commerce and manufactures. Will he give back the Tyrol and Venice to Austria? No—These we shall be told by men "of moderate counsels," are too much to expect. Why then if he will not consent to important concessions in Europe, why should we make them in America, or in any other quarter of the globe? He has more need of peace with us than we have with him. If he will keep what he has in Europe, let us do the same in South America. Let us keep La Plata, and extend ourselves in that rich part of the globe. The conquest is easy, the benefits immense. But if we must make peace, let it be made with the keeping of this fine province we have just taken. Peace! Peace!—The cry of these men of "moderate counsels" is always peace—they then open upon us the copious sources of one eternal, sweeping and soul-destroying argument, that we can do nothing by continuing the war; to which we reply, what can we do by making peace?

They will never see but one side of the argument, the miseries and mischiefs of war—they never cast a look at the miseries and mischiefs of peace, made under the existing circumstances of the world. We see Prussia arming. If Bonaparte persists in his demands, she must go to war. That idea alone ought to make us pause; for if war takes place upon the continent, our assistance, which we cannot give if we make peace, must be of immense advantage to the continental powers.—Let us not so hastily adopt this dispiriting belief that Bonaparte must always be successful; he can only go the length of his chain; for a chain invisible and all powerful as that which guides the comet in its course holds this terrible man; this comet of the human race, who shakes from his fiery train war, pestilence and famine. But if, as the ministerialists tell us, he will not drive Prussia into a war, he must then desist in his demands upon her. This will prove that he will yield. If he yields to Prussia, let us try to make him yield to G. Britain. Let us, in consequence of our new successes, advance in our terms; for no man surely will contend that peace ought to be made upon the same terms now as we might have acceded to, had not Buenos Ayres been in our possession.

as celebrated Mr. George Whitfield, in his farewell sermon to the inhabitants of Norwich, Connecticut, addressed them in these words:—" When I first preached in this magnificent house, about twenty years ago, I told you, that you were part beast, part man, and part devil; at which you were offended. I have since thought much about that expression, and confess that for once I was mistaken. I therefore take this last opportunity to correct my error. Behold! I now tell you that you are not part man and part beast, but wholly of the devil!"

From the New-England Palladium.

THE ROVER'S REFORM.

JERRY'S heart was form'd for loving,
But inconstant as the air,
Round the brilliant circle roving,
He admir'd each lovely Fair.
Some he lov'd for pure good nature,
Some for shape and some for feature;
Some for one thing, some another,
This he lov'd for being small,
For her size he lov'd the other,
And in faith he lov'd them all,

Who would think that such a rover

Could consent to take a wife,

And become a constant lover,

For the period of his life?

JERRY wou'd he'd never marry—

No one girl was form'd for JERRY.

Marriage thoughts were too alarming,

Well he lov'd th' enchanting Fair,

But "Variety is charming?"

Was to him a charming air,

Soon, however, lovely SALLY,

Borrow'd Cupid's surest dart,

And before he'd time to rally,

Pierc'd the roving lover's heart.

JERRY lov'd—resolv'd to marry—

SALLY made a spouse o' JERRY,

Who in one alone delighted,

Finds his former notions ill,

For, though long they've been united,

JERRY loves his SALLY still.

Mr. HUGH SMITH has been chosen a Director of the Bank of Alexandria, vice John Dunlap, deceased.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at half past 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the late dwelling of John Dunlap, deceased, Duke-street,

A variety of neat Household and Kitchen Furniture,
And a handsome collection of BOOKS, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.
November 18.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Robert B. Johnson, who lately lost the benefit of the insolvent law, are requested to meet, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Mott's tavern, on business where they are all concerned.

November 18.

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, Cashier.

Stawell

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of John Hickman and Co. late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

The above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not paid in, properly proven, on or before that time, will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6.

The Stages between Alexandria and Richmond, will travel

on SUNDAYS, until the public are notified to the contrary.

The Proprietors.

NOVEMBER 8.

44

William F. Gird,
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, King-street, near
Mrs. Tavern,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A handsome assortment of English
Watches:

AND HAS ON HAND,
A few good Clocks, with or without
cases; table and tea-spoons; sugar-tongs;
gold and gilt ear-rings; gold and gilt finger-
rings; gold and gilt breast-pins; silver thim-
bles; gold mounted combs; chains; seals;
keys—and a variety of other articles in the
jewellery line—which will be sold on moderate
terms.

November 15. eet
N. B. A JOURNEYMAN Watch-Maker
wanted.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable
the circuit court of the district of Columbia,
for the county of Alexandria, will be sold
to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Sa-
turday, the 22d day of November next, at the
coffee-house, between the hours of 12 and 4
o'clock, sundry LOTS of GROUND, lying
on Patrick, Cameron, and Alfred streets, the
property of John V. Thomas; to satisfy a
debt and costs due Thomas Allen—Also, at
same time and place, sundry Ground Rents,
arising from lots lying on the same streets.

R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. BRENT, Marshal
October 14. 2aats

Fall Goods.

JOHN LLOYD,
Has received per the Leonidas, and William
and John,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which will be sold on the usual terms.
November 3. doceo3w

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at Herndon's
tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on
FRIDAY, the second day of January next, if
fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,
Lately attached to the Chatham estate, con-
sisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different
kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c.
&c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, train-
er of horses, and some valuable house ser-
vants. They are, for the number, as likely
as valuable a set of negroes as any in Vir-
ginia: also, some work horses and farming
utensils. Should any person in the neighbour-
hood be disposed to purchase at private sale,
prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat
with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,
Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg,
my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my
Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond coun-
ties, and my Farm called Clark's, on the Kap-
pahamock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

William Fitzhugh,
November 4. eeds

Charles Bennett,
Has imported in the ship Wm. and John captain
Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and John and
Anne from London, via Norfolk,

FALL GOODS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART.
Kendal Cottons, Kerseys, Hailficks,
Plaids, Jerseys,
Cloths, Coating and Frizes,
Superfine Bombazees, Bombazets, and
Wildbores,
Satinets, Bennetts Cord, & Kerseymeres,
An elegant assortment of Waistcoating,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Manchestry,
Kendal knit Lambs' Wool Hose,
Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery,
Silk Velvets, Moleskins, &c.
Fashionable London Hats,
Coarse Hats,
English Ingrain Kidderminster Carpets
And Carpeting,
Venetian Carpeting,
Sewing Silk and Twist first quality,
Silk and Leather Gloves,
Silk Cords, &c.
British Battle, and F. F. Gunpowder, &c.
Oct. 30. 1wdStaw2w.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises,
(if not otherwise disposed of) on the first
day of December next,

A NEAT two story BRICK HOUSE, on
King-street, now in the occupancy of
Mr. William Douglass. The house is twen-
ty-five feet front, containing two rooms and a
passage on the first floor, three rooms on the
second floor, and a well finished garret.—
There is an excellent Brick Kitchen and every
other necessary back building.—Terms will
be made known at the time and place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.
November 10. 2aw1stDec

A few copies of the AMERICAN GAR-
DENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Sta-
tionary Store, King-street.

Lost or Misplaced.

A CERTIFICATE for 25 shares of the
Maria Insurance Company of Alexan-
dria, from No. 5693 to 5722 inclusive—20
of which were indorsed as transferred to Paul
Boutin, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certi-
ficate is suspected to have been lost in Balti-
more some time between last February and
this day. Information thereof, given to the
office of the above company, or to this office,
will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15. law6w

Hardware.

PATON & BUTCHER'S,
Have received by the ship LEONIDAS Captain
M. KINZEE, from LIVERPOOL, a comple-
assortment of

IRON MONGERY:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Crowley steel, No. 3, Millington,
Ditto, of very superior quality
Tin Plate, in boxes
Shovels and Spades
Also, a few cases of Razors, 6 blades to one
handle

Patent ditto

Penknives, and black tip and ivory handle
Knives and Forks, of very superior quality.

ALSO,

For sale, of the tan-yard of EZRA KINSEY and
Co.

Two thousand Spanish Hides.

September 22. eod2woaw2m

GERMAN GOODS.

104 packages now landing from the
ship Hero, capt. Cole, from Bremen, which
will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Young.

October 3. d6t-law6t

FOR SALE,

Fork in barrels

New York prime and cargo beef

Hyson skin and } TEAS

Souchong }

Russia Duck, and

A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6. eo

Just Received and for Sale

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras, of different
lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the
log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads

London particular Madeira Wine,

Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask

Virginia Rum, of excellent quality

Molasses by the hogshead

Liverpool Stoved Salt

And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18. law6m

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Tuesday the 14th instant,
a negro man, named BEN, the property
of the subscriber, broke the jail of Prince
George's county, where he had been put for
security, and made his escape; in his elo-
quence he was accompanied by a white man of
the name of RAZL, who had been committed
for robbery. Earl said he was a sea-faring
man, a native of Philadelphia, that his father
had been sailing master of the United States
ship Congress, whilst under the command of
Captain Decatur, and is now commodore of
the gun boats stationed off New-Orleans. He
is about 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made,
about 24 or 25 years old, and has light brown
or sandy colored hair. I think it is probable
he may carry Ben with him and pass him as
his slave until he has an opportunity of selling
him. Whilst in jail Earl's cloathing was a
blue India cotton seaman's jacket, and trousers
of the same. Ben is a shoemaker and ger-
denner by trade, he is also a tanner, and can be
a very expert house servant—he is about 38
years of age, and from 5 feet 6 to 5 feet 8 inches
high, stout and square built, has very woolly
hair, red eyes, flat nose, and a black complex-
ion—he is a fellow of considerable address
and great plausibility, disposed to be rather
pert and impudent, especially when intoxica-
ted, but is easily reduced to submission.

I will give a reward of Thirty Dollars to
any person who will secure him in any jail so
that I may get him again, or to any person
who will apprehend him and bring him to me
I will give a reward as follows: if taken 100
miles or upwards from home I will give 50
dollars, if taken from 40 to 100 miles from
home I will give 40 dollars, or if taken within
40 miles of this place I will give 30 dollars,
besides defraying reasonable expences in bringing
him home.

All masters of vessels and others are here-
by forewarned from harboring, employing or
carrying off said Negroe, as I will prosecute
whoever shall do so with the utmost rigor of
law.

THOMAS MUNDELL.

Wheeler's Folly, near Piscataway,
Prince George's county, Mary-
land, 28th October, 1806.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by
Augustine J. Smith and Henry Rose, to se-
cure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I
shall on the first day of January, 1807, ex-
pose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-
house, so much of the tract of LAND sold
and conveyed by Battaille Fitzhugh to the said
Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September,
1797, (the same being part of the Ravens-
worth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the
sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with in-
terest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from
the first day of January, 1799, and on the bal-
ance thereof from the first day of October in
the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20. law11

THE FOLLOWING
New and Valuable Medicine,
Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber,
at his Store in King-street,

PRICE—Two DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than
the preservation of health—this com-
mon place remark however is too often forgotten,
whilst we are active and strong—and pre-
vention of pain, which is superior to its cure,
is not sufficiently attended to by any descrip-
tion of persons. Among those disorders which
require the most early and unremitting efforts
to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger
claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheu-
matic, Lumbar, Weakness of the Joints,
Sprains, Gout, the Stone and Gravel,
Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains
from whatever cause they may have originated—
and hence every relief which can be ad-
ministered is too valuable to be forgotten.—
These persons whose avocations peculiarly ex-
pose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious
always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring
persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to
carry with them that medicine which will
counteract the unpleasant effects of their peri-
lous duties, and especially those pains to which
their situation most expose them. To those
who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and
other warm climates, they will be found upon
trial to convey the most lasting service, and
will gradually destroy all tendency to disease
in the human frame, and preserve health and
vigor. Although a great variety of prescrip-
tions have been published to cure the disor-
ders enumerated above, none has yet equalled
the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS or
Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated through-
out the European continent, and whose un-
bounded benefits are fully authenticated by
certificates already published of gentlemen so
well known in America, being of the first conse-
quence in the state of Maryland: General
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson,
Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank
of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Ma-
cubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-
Certificate of Dr. Thomas Kelso, Butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violent-
ly attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout
my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to
be able to turn in my bed without assistance,
proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold;
on being advised to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accord-
ingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George
Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica-
tion of which, under God, have perfectly re-
stored me to health. I am therefore induced
with confidence to recommend this medicine
as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1804.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness
maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold
my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor
Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have
experienced a very unequivocal instance of
their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with
two severe attacks of what is usually called
Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered,
but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in
walking when I left home; to this were joined
violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the af-
fection, and I had feared the disorder would
accompany me through life; but providentially
was recommended to apply at George Dob-
bin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and
after using only one bottle, found myself per-
fectly liberated from my disorder, and am now,
thank God, as free from pain as if I never had
been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate
so powerfully on myself, I determined to ap-
ply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven
months old, who was then reduced almost to a
skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after
administering it four times to him, his com-
plaint was entirely removed, and he is now re-
covering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, September 10.

Subscribers to the Assembly's Mis-
sionary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Me-
dical Repository, are requested to call for their
numbers as above.

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix
Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof
rum
80 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira

Particular Tenerife

Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled
Port, very old WINES.

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

New England rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, alum, madder, copperas, & roll
brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, having
addition to his former stock, added